

# Austrian Hurdled Across Piave in Disorder; Foe Loses All Gains From Montello to Sea

## Costa Rica May Be Lost As Ally by Wilson Stand

## Refusal to Permit Canadian Loan to Tinoco Is Blow to America's Friend

## German Factions' Cause Is Aided

## Republic That Declared War on Germany Now in Strange Predicament

By Carter Field  
(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)  
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WASHINGTON, June 23.—In its determination to throttle the pro-Ally administration of Federico Tinoco, President of Costa Rica, the main reliance of the American State Department lies in money.

The State Department has already prevented, through diplomatic pressure, the Royal Bank of Canada from financing this little country.

The mere willingness of the Canadian Bank proves the intense desire of the British Empire to maintain a friendly government in this strategically important though small nation, and prevent what it knows to be not only a pro-German, but a German, faction from regaining the control it exercised up until January, 1917, under the administration of President Alfredo Gonzalez.

Just at present any diversion of considerable sums of money for any purpose not distinctly connected with winning the war is frowned on more severely by Great Britain than has so far been the case in the United States.

### Resumé of Situation

A resumé of the Costa Rican situation shows the following:

On January 1, 1917, the Germans were in control in Costa Rica. They were spreading propaganda, piling up stores of raw materials for after the war trade, and actually seeking to make trouble in Panama and Nicaragua, Costa Rica's neighbors to the south and north, respectively.

In a crisis provoked by the refusal of the Secretary of War, Federico Tinoco, to invade Panama at the order of the German controlled President, Alfredo Gonzalez, Gonzalez fled and Tinoco assumed power.

An election was then held, presided over by five ex-presidents of the country, not one of whom had served as President less than four years. Tinoco received a majority amounting to 12 to 1, although there was no disorder and no evidence of coercion or corruption.

Gonzalez was permitted to escape to the United States, where he told President Wilson the American interests had driven him out. The President is said to have assured Gonzalez he would never recognize Tinoco.

### Tinoco Offered Ports to United States

Within six days of the declaration of war on Germany by the United States Tinoco offered the ports and waters of his country to the United States. The value of this offer, when the necessity of protecting the Panama Canal is considered, and when the attitude of the two nearest neighbors of the canal to the South, Colombia and Venezuela, is given thought, it is a very tangible thing.

Finding that the Germans were conspiring to restore Gonzalez, Tinoco arrested some of them, and called a special session of Congress, which, on September 21, 1917, severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

The German propagandists offered to Tinoco to lend his government the same amount of money which the Royal Bank of Canada was willing to lend until the American State Department prevented it, providing

## Suffrage Will Pass, Says Mrs. C. C. Catt

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)  
WASHINGTON, June 23.—The woman suffrage amendment will pass the Senate on Thursday next unless the anti forces resort to filibustering tactics to effect a postponement, according to a statement issued here to-day by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the national association.

"Our poll is confidential," said Mrs. Catt, "and our pledges have always been carefully guarded, but I may say that we feel certain of a sufficient number of votes to put the amendment through."

"The interest in its passage has developed in great intensity within the past few weeks, not only at home, but what is far more significant, throughout the world. We have received letters of inquiry, congratulations over the progress made, and condolences because action had not been more prompt in the Senate, from all over the world. These have come from countries as unrelated as China and Portugal."

"The last of these was received yesterday from the Council of Women in New Zealand, where women have voted on equal terms with men for many years."

## U.S. Ship Sunk By Tanker; 216 Saved, 1 Killed

## Former German Gunboat Geier Rammed by Steamer Off North Carolina

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 23.—Captain W. D. Wells and 215 members of the crew of the U. S. S. Schurz reached this port to-day, bringing word that their ship, the former German gunboat Geier, had been sunk in collision with the tank steamer Florida off the coast of North Carolina early Friday morning. One member of the Schurz's crew was killed and six injured in the crash. The tanker was practically undamaged.

The officers and men of the Schurz were brought here on an American steamer which answered the frantic "S O S" calls sent out. The sailors were all barefoot and were insufficiently clad, many of them being taken ashore in blankets procured on the rescuing liner.

The survivors were rushed ashore in government tenders when the liner reached here, the injured being taken to a naval hospital, suffering from fractured arms and legs. The sailors were ordered not to discuss the collision, but passengers on the liner which picked them up gave a thrilling story of the before-dawn rescue.

### Liner Heeds "S O S"

It was 4 o'clock last Friday morning when the liner picked up the first wireless call for help from the Schurz, off Cape Lookout, N. C. Sending encouraging answers, the liner raced for the scene of the accident, reaching it in half an hour.

The first sleeping passengers on the liner knew of what was taking place when their ship stopped suddenly and they heard shouts and running on deck. Their first thoughts were that a U-boat was attacking, and they rushed from their berths in semi-panic.

What they saw, in the dim light before daybreak, startled them as much as if a German submarine had been sighting the ship. They saw two steamships close by, one with a huge searchlight in her side, and rapidly sinking, the other standing by. They saw men floating in the water, swimming about, and lifeboats which had been launched in time.

Two of the liner's boats were lowered in jig time, and for two hours, the work of rescue went on, while the Schurz kept dipping her nose deeper into the water. Just as all the survivors had been taken on board, the Schurz plunged miraculously light, this being due in large part to the speedy rescue.

As it was, a number of the men saved themselves by leaping from the ill-fated Schurz to the deck of the rescuing tanker, while the two vessels were locked. As the Florida backed away, following the crash, the hole in the Schurz's side filled rapidly, and she began to sink, some of her crew jumping overboard before the lifeboats could be manœuvred.

### Once Flew German Flag

The collision to the Schurz formed a dramatic finale to the career of the vessel which, while flying the German ensign, dashed into Honolulu Harbor in

## Hearst's Hand Seen in Creel's Ban on Film

## Threat of Seizure Prevents Presentation at Broadway of "Yanks Are Coming"

## Reel Showed Strides in Aero Construction

## Lawyer Charges 13 Former Hearst Employees Passed Upon Picture

"The Yanks Are Coming," a widely advertised film showing American airplane activities, was barred from its first run at the Broadway Theatre last night by order of the Creel Committee on Public Information in Moving Picture Matters.

James M. Sheen, of Stanchfield & Levy, attorneys for the Universal Film Company, which produced the picture, charged in an announcement from the stage that the committee had been inspired in its action by William Randolph Hearst.

He asserted that the airplane company at whose instigation the pictures were made had been told that its big government contract would be jeopardized if the film was displayed. In support of his accusation against Hearst, Mr. Sheen said that thirteen of the members of the committee which ordered the suppression of the picture were former Hearst employees.

### Creel Assumes Responsibility

Mr. Creel last night made the following statement:

"No one has any responsibility in connection with these proceedings save myself. All others spoke and acted under direct instructions from me."

The pictures were not stopped. It was simply the case that I refused to pass the film as 'Officially Approved.' This refusal was due to the fact that in no instance had a single rule of the motion picture censorship been carried out, but that every step had been marked by disregard and even defiance of established procedure.

The committee stood in the position of allowing the whole voluntary censorship to be shattered by the action of one company, also of letting one company have valuable privileges refused to every other company."

### Poster Placed in Lobby

At 8:30 last night the following poster was displayed in the lobby of the theatre:

"THE YANKS ARE COMING"

Advised To Be Shown Here

To-night

Stopped by the

CREEL-HEARST COMMITTEE

The first two lines of the sign were in red, the second two in blue. "Creel-Heard Committee" was painted in brilliant yellow.

C. R. Byoir, former circulation manager of the Cosmopolitan Magazine, a Hearst publication, and now Associate Chairman of the Creel committee, and Frank Atkins, office manager of the airplane company, engaged in a rather heated argument in the lobby.

Mr. Byoir declared that the Creel committee had not ordered the picture to be suppressed, but had merely notified the airplane company that the committee would not grant a government permit to show it.

Mr. Atkins declared that Mr. Byoir had told him the picture could not be shown.

"I did not tell you that," declared Mr. Byoir.

"That is what you said," answered Mr. Atkins.

"The picture was taken without a government permit and divulges certain military secrets," said Mr. Byoir. "This is the reason it is being closed. It is a rule of the Attorney General."

## Former Hearst Men In Creel Film Bureau

Following are the active members of the Creel Committee of Public Information in Moving Picture Matters, who, says R. H. Cochrane, vice-president of the Universal Film Company, were formerly employees of William Randolph Hearst, together with the branch of the Hearst organization in which they worked:

Charles S. Hart, director, formerly on Hearst newspapers.

Carl Byoir, formerly an editor of "Hearst's Magazine."

Edgar Sisson, formerly of "Cosmopolitan Magazine."

J. A. Beret, formerly of "Hearst-Pathe Weekly."

H. C. Hoagland, formerly of "Hearst-Pathe Weekly."

E. B. Hartick, formerly of International Film Service.

Mr. Hubbell, formerly of "Hearst-Pathe Weekly."

Low Simon, formerly of "Hearst-Pathe Weekly."

R. L. Hall, formerly of Hearst newspapers.

Mr. Donohue, formerly of "Hearst-Pathe Weekly."

C. F. Van Arsdale, formerly of "Hearst-Pathe Weekly."

G. A. Smith, formerly of "Hearst-Pathe Weekly."

## Arrivals From Germany Say Revolt Looms

## Americans Who Fled Assert Discontent Is Spreading in Armies

Discontent at the shortage of food has spread from the civilian population of Germany to the fighting men who make up the field-gray waves, and the rumblings of revolt are becoming louder and louder, according to a little band of American men and women who reached this country yesterday almost directly from Germany. None of the Americans had been in Germany less than five years, and all had the greatest difficulty in getting out.

A man of eighty-four, Frederick William Wurzburg, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was one of the Americans who returned. He was accompanied by his wife and three daughters, Olga, Dorothy and Elsie.

The family went to Switzerland in 1912 to give the daughters a chance to complete their education. Just before the war started they moved to Godesburg, a German town on the Rhine, between Bonn and Coblenz. They confidently expected the conflict to end in six months, and stayed on until it was too late to get out. For almost four years they tried in vain to get back home.

### Tells Remarkable Story

Miss Olga Wurzburg, eldest of the daughters, told a remarkable story of actual conditions and the state of mind of the German soldier, who has been battling on insufficient food. Through her knowledge of German she was able to converse with the men, who did not know she was American, and they freely expressed their growing dissatisfaction.

"It won't be long before Germany has to face a revolt, unless food conditions among the common soldiers are much improved," said Miss Wurzburg. "The people and the soldiers are very impatient and the morale generally is deteriorating."

"Six months ago I was a patient in the St. Marcus hospital at Godesburg. There were a number of soldiers there."

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## Russians Want Intervention, Says Bernstein

## Allied Aid Would Make Country Factor in War, He Declares

## New Party to Rule, Is Belief of Writer

## Former Admirer of Bolshevik Returns Vigorously Opposed to Them

"Russia is to-day looking to Allied intervention as her only salvation. I speak for nine-tenths of the people when I say that—for every one except the Bolsheviks and the other thieving tribes in control."

"Russia now stands broken down, dismembered, bleeding and starving. The Bolshevik government is collapsing—its leaders are at the end of their rope. Russia is waiting for some one stronger than herself to come and lift her up. If the Allies intervene in time Russia may yet be a factor in the war."

Herman Bernstein, editor and writer, who went to Russia six months ago to get the truth about the Bolsheviks, in these words summed up his findings when he reached New York yesterday.

Mr. Bernstein's low estimate of the Lenin-Trotsky régime of misrule is all the more remarkable, as he went to the streets of Moscow and Petrograd to see the Bolsheviks. He declared that he wanted to get the truth, and he got enough of it to make him the most rabid anti-Bolshevik extant.

The editor declared that if the Allies did not step in the Bolsheviks would be overthrown anyway by a new party, but that every step toward the Bolsheviks was a step toward worse anarchy for a time than at present; then there will be sanity, brought in by this new party.

"The Russian people are coming to realize that the Bolsheviks are exercising a dictatorship over the working classes, not over the bourgeoisie. The Bolsheviks are composed of two groups, the one group are either too ignorant or too well paid to object to the way the Germans are getting the country into their power."

Mr. Bernstein, a member of the people, they would welcome intervention gladly. They expect it and hope for it. It would unite them and make them an important factor in the world. Today the Bolsheviks are practically working for the Germans, who can take Petrograd any time they want."

Mr. Bernstein, who has been numerous instances of the reign of lawlessness which is Bolshevik Russia. He said that the Red Guard looted and robbed, breaking even into homes. "There can be no safety in the Bolshevik program no person was safe, he said. Arrest was as good as death, as prisoners were in most cases shot. The way to the courts of justice, theatrical performances for the evening started at 8 and ended at 8, so people could seek the safety of their homes before night fell."

The fact that Prince Lvoff, former Premier, has been in prison for several months past was also revealed casually by Mr. Bernstein. "The day the working of the Trotsky brand of justice."

A man by the name of Lvoff, no relation to the Premier, was arrested and imprisoned in Petrograd. Immediately the Premier, who had retired to the seclusion of his country estate, thousands of miles away, was taken by the local authorities and thrown into jail. The only reason for his incarceration was the coincidence of names.

When the Central Soviet was apprised of Prince Lvoff's arrest, Mr. Bernstein said, orders were given for his release. The local authorities, in true anarchistic manner, answered, "We'll have to investigate first." When Mr. Bernstein asked how he could be still investigating and the former Premier was still in a cell.

Baron Sergius A. Korff, former Assistant Secretary of the Russian government, who also arrived in New York yesterday, said that the only chance for Russia lay in the downfall of the Bolshevik government, to be succeeded by a constitutional, democratic government, modelled on a federation like the United States.

Baron Korff, whose wife, the daughter of Rear Admiral Van Rypen, U. S. N. (retired), preceded him by several months to this country, was driven out of Finland by the Bolsheviks, and he spent the winter in Stockholm arranging his affairs.

"The Bolsheviks are coming to the end of their tether," said Baron Korff before leaving for Washington. "Lenine and Trotsky have done all they could to ruin the country. Russia is absolutely in the control and in the power of Germany."

"I will not say that Germany engineered the Bolshevik revolution, but she took a chance and saw she could ruin Russia. The Bolsheviks are the Bolsheviks. Now, there is only one chance for Russia—get rid of the Bolsheviks. If that was done Russia could yet play a part in the war. As for Germany's organizing the Russian army to fight against the Allies, that will never happen."

John Iyer, another American who escaped from Finland, with his wife, duplicated the experience of Mr. Bernstein in passing from Russia to the Scandinavian countries. Both men were held up by Red and White guards, and

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## British Tanks in First Raid Harass Enemy for 2 Hours

(By The Associated Press)  
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 23.—During the night the British conducted a raid near Bucquoy with tanks, which had never been used for raiding purposes before. The big engines went over the top shortly before midnight, followed by infantry.

The riflemen met with strong opposition and were held up by a heavy machine gun fire, but the tanks proceeded on their business and for two hours trundled about the enemy territory, leaving the mark of their guns wherever they went.

What casualties were inflicted on the enemy are not certain, but the tanks did good execution and prisoners were brought back.

## Entente Asks Clemenceau, Soviets to End Pershing and Foch Confer

## War on Czechs

## Allied Request Rejected; Bolsheviks Insist Upon No Compromise

## Months Are Discussed

(By The Associated Press)  
MOSCOW, June 13.—In connection with the unfavorable reply of the Bolshevik government to the request of the Entente Allies to cease military operations against the Czech-Slovaks, The Associated Press to-day interviewed Foreign Minister Tchitcherine. He stated that the Soviet government would not change the course it had taken against them.

[This is the first news of the Entente action, although it would appear to have been taken some days ago.]

"There is no other way left to deal with them but compulsory disarmament," said the Foreign Minister. "They have been counter-revolutionaries since the days of the Kiev Raid, when they conspired against the Soviet government, as documents in our possession prove, and there can be no compromise between us and counter-revolutionaries."

It appears that the government's unyielding position also is due to the protests of Siberian Bolsheviks against the movement of the Czech-Slovaks toward Siberia. The Siberians threaten violence against the Czech-Slovaks if they are allowed to proceed, regarding them as dangerous and potential allies of General Semenov, leader of the anti-Bolshevik forces in Siberia.

## Chinese Force Back Gen. Orloff's Troops To Echor, Manchuria

(By The Associated Press)  
HARBIN, Manchuria, June 21.—The Chinese have compelled the withdrawal of the Russian General Orloff's troops on the Poghanchichay front to Echor, Manchuria. It is estimated that the total force of the Bolsheviks at Nikolai is between 2,500 and 3,000 regulars, including Czech deserters and German prisoners armed with field and machine guns.

A story of the fighting of the Czechs and the Red Guard at Irkutsk early in June has reached here. A trainload of Czechs, armed with rifles and hand grenades, arrived in Irkutsk. It was immediately surrounded by 200 members of the Red Guard, who gave the Czechs fifteen minutes to surrender. Before the expiration of the time the train was fired upon with machine guns from the windows of the station and fifteen men were killed and fifteen wounded.

The Czechs then charged with hand grenades and disarmed the Bolsheviks, capturing six machine guns and 200 rifles. The Soviet government sent reinforcements of 600 Red Guards and more machine guns and also armored cars, which the Czechs defeated and captured.

Meantime a body of Czechs, hearing the firing, came from Voennik. While crossing the Angara Bridge they were fired on by Austrians from a former prisoner camp. The Czechs charged the camp, killing a number of persons. They then searched the barracks and unearthed six wagon loads of arms, which had been distributed to prisoners by General von Taube.

Two days later the Czechs captured the arsenal and main battery and were in a position to issue an ultimatum to the Soviets, demanding complete disarmament of the war prisoners and control of the railway, but the allied consuls at Irkutsk demanded that the Czechs return the captured arms to the Soviet and give up their own arms to the Soviet, which guaranteed them protection and transportation to Vladivostok. A compromise was arranged through the consuls.

Colonel George H. Emerson, former general manager of the Great Northern Railway, says the Trans-Siberian Railway was returned to the Czechs, but that the stations are nominally in the hands of the Red Guards. Colonel Emerson says the fighting has been due to the fact that the Czech soldiers in Russia have been detained by order of Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik War Minister. He says there are 38,000 Czechs in Russia proper, 18,000 in Siberia.

## Y. M. C. A. Workers Brave Shells to Aid Wounded Americans

PARIS, June 23.—Several Y. M. C. A. workers on the American front north-west of Toul have been recommended for citation for exemplary conduct in the recent fight at Xivray.

Henry Wharton, of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia; Benton Johnston, of Detroit; Alfred Stokes, of Stamford, Conn., joined stretcher bearers and carried out wounded men under fire or stood at the entrance of dressing stations under fire giving wounded soldiers drinks and lighted cigarettes.

In many cases, the doctors say, the Y. M. C. A. workers gave the wounded men the necessary stimulus to save their lives.

Gas shelling is so constant and active on the front that canteen workers serve hours behind counters wearing masks. Drivers of Y. M. C. A. supply trucks are compelled to mask.

Charles R. Patterson, of the University of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, and Homer Toulon, Philadelphia, kept a Y. M. C. A. tent running day and night under a recent German bombardment.

## Allies Attack On 33 Miles; Beaten Enemy Hard Pressed

## Italy's Entire Losses in Drive Only 40,000 Men; Opponents' 180,000

## Vienna Falsifies Report of Battle

## Prepares Public for News of a Disaster; Germans Repulsed on the West

The beaten Austrian army yesterday began a general withdrawal across the Piave River from the Montello to the sea. The enemy troops retreated in disorder, the Italians announced.

Cut off from their supply bases by flood and hard pressed by the vigorous counter attacks of the Ralians, the stranded enemy forces on the west bank began the evacuation of all territory won in their great drive.

The Italians renewed their attacks against the Austrian line along part of the front, totalling thirty-three miles in all, where the enemy had succeeded in crossing the Piave. On the Montello, in the centre of the battle line, and along the entire east wing, the Italian guns hammered the retreating enemy. Infantry attacks also harassed the enemy in his operations.

As though to prepare the minds of the Austrian people for bad news, the Vienna war statement yesterday laid emphasis on the heavy rains on the Venetian plains and high water on the Piave, which it admitted had made difficult the supplying of the Austrian forces on the west bank of the river. The Austrian losses are now unofficially placed at 180,000.

The Austrians are attempting to cover defeat by falsifications, a semi-official note from Rome stated. The Austrian claim of a total of 40,000 prisoners is reported actually to represent the total Italian losses in killed, wounded and prisoners.

West of Fagare, on the lower Piave, the Austrians struck weak counter blows against the Italians, but these were crushed by the Allied assaults.

Although the enemy is defeated, renewal of his blow is imminent, Premier Orlando told the Italian deputies. Already the concentration of enemy forces in Tyrol and Trentino, on the mountain front, is reported in preparation for the next effort.

On the western battlefield the Germans launched a surprise attack against Mount Bligny, on the east wing of the Champagne salient. After gaining a foothold the enemy was ejected by the Italian units operating on this section of the West front. The Allied line was completely re-established.

Near Bucquoy, southwest of Arras, the British used tanks for the first time in a trench raid. The big machines proved a success in their new rôle. For two hours they drove around, clearing out the German positions.

## Wilson Authorizes Hoover To Increase Wheat Prices

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Blanket authority to increase the price of wheat at primary and other markets, with the approval of Food Administrator Hoover, above the \$2.20 a bushel minimum price guaranteed by Presidential proclamation last February 21 is given the Food Administration Grain Corporation in New York by an executive order of the President. The order, issued under authority of the food control laws, was made public to-day by Mr. Hoover.

To carry out the purposes of the order the corporation is authorized to increase its capital stock from \$50,000,000 to \$150,000,000, in shares of a par value of \$100 each. All the stock will be owned by the government, and will be purchased by the food administration from time to time as the necessity arises to maintain the present \$2.20 price and any increases authorized.

While no explanation of the order

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